

EOPS PROGRAMS DIVISION INFORMATION

October 2000

We welcome your comments and suggestions regarding this electronic newsletter. Please e-mail Diana Brensilber at: Diana.Brensilber@state.ma.us.

Announcements

State-funded Community Policing Program Applications for the Fiscal Year 2001 State-funded Community Policing Grant Program have been reviewed and scored by the Community Policing Advisory Review Board. Formal award announcements will be made in the very near future.

The Massachusetts cities of Boston, Framingham, and Somerville are three of 94 sites across the nation that received a grant from the **Drug-Free Communities Support Program** to implement local substance abuse prevention efforts. <http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/grantee/00grantees.html>

Violence Against Women Act The final version of Violence Against Women Act passed the House of Representatives on 10/6/00 and the Senate on 10/11/00. Both the House and Senate versions of the bill are identical and President Clinton is expected to sign it. The new legislation authorizes a total of \$3.3 billion over the next five years and includes:

- \$925 million in Services for Training for Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) grants (this is the source of funding for EOPS VAWA grantees).
- \$200 million to provide civil and legal services to victims of domestic and sexual violence
- \$875 million for shelter services for battered women
- \$140 million to address violence against women on college campuses
- Programs to fund transitional housing for women fleeing domestic violence

October is **Domestic Violence Awareness Month**. A number of activities and events are planned throughout the Commonwealth during the month. For additional information: www.JaneDoe.org

- Words to Live By Poetry Reading, October 19, 7:00 - 10:30PM, ARIA Wilbur Theater, 246 Tremont St., Boston, MA \$25/\$15 students & seniors, (617-521-0125)
- Worcester Women's History Project, October 20-22, Worcester, MA www.worcesterwomen.com
- Take Back the Night Vigil, October 21, 6:00 - 8:00PM, Westfield Commons on the Green, Westfield, MA (413-562-5739)
- Silk Road Gala, October 22, to benefit the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence, Inc. www.atask.org
- Same Sex Domestic Violence Community Forum, October 26, 6:30 - 8:00PM, New Words Bookstore, Cambridge, MA (617-423-7233)
- "Trauma and Attachment Issues" October 26, 12:00 - 2:00PM, YWCA of Central MA, Board Room, Worcester, MA (508-753-2967)
- "Opening Our Eyes" 7th Annual Conference, October 27, 8:30AM - 4:00PM, White Cliffs, 167 Main St, Northboro, MA (508-793-6611)

Bringing the Elements Together: Ending the Cycle of Violence The Partnerships for Preventing Violence satellite training series will air a broadcast on October 20, 2000, from 12:30-3:30 p.m. ET addressing the complex problem of violence in our schools and communities. The broadcast will feature on-air, in-studio discussions with experts, practitioners, members of the community, and youth. The broadcast will:

- Enable viewers to better understand the complexities and interrelationships of different kinds of violence, including domestic and dating violence, child abuse, and youth violence.
- Help viewers appreciate the advantages of multifaceted, interdisciplinary violence prevention strategies, while providing examples that offer practitioners the knowledge, skills, and confidence needed to implement them.

To register at a site near you or to register to host your own site, visit: <http://www.walcoff.com/partnerships> or call 1-877-778-4774.

Comprehensive Framework for School Violence Prevention The Hamilton Fish Institute, will air a videoconference on October 25, 2000 from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. EST, featuring a comprehensive approach to school safety. The Institute developed the framework after an extensive examination of research on an array of approaches to preventing school violence and promoting school safety. To register as a downlink site, please contact Becky Ritchie, Project Director, Violence Prevention Project, Eastern Kentucky University, 859-622-6163 (tel) or 859-622-4397 (fax), or ekutrc@aol.com by October 16.

Child Delinquency: Early Intervention and Prevention The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will air a videoconference on November 14, 2000, from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. EST. The videoconference is designed for judges and other juvenile justice professionals, researchers, community leaders, policymakers, and social service, child welfare, and mental health professionals. The broadcast will:

- Present key research findings
- Feature effective and promising intervention and prevention programs
- Analyze the implications of seriously disruptive children in the preschool and early elementary school years

To register online, obtain further information, or facilitate a downlink site in your community, visit: <http://www.juvenilenet.org/jitap/young>

IACP training on "School Administrators for Effective Policing, Prosecution and Probation Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services" The International Association of Chiefs of Police is holding a two-day course in Peabody, MA on December 4 & 5, 2000, for jurisdictional teams consisting of schools officials, school security officers, police officials and others who directly work with, supervise or oversee the school's safety operations. The course modules are: Understanding School Crime and Youth Violence, Serious Habitual Offenders, What Works?, Creating a Culture of Safety in Schools, The Key: Safe School Partnerships, and Building Multi-Agency School Safety Action Plans. The registration deadline is November 10, 2000. For a Registration Form and more information visit: <http://www.theiacp.org/profassist/ojdpgrant.htm>.

Funding

From the Federal Government. . . .

Rural Law Enforcement Internet Access, Technical Assistance, and Training Program The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (NCRLE) provides Internet access free of charge to rural police departments in cities serving populations of 25,000 or fewer and sheriffs' offices in counties serving populations of 50,000 or fewer. Each rural law enforcement agency will have the option of creating and placing a Web site on the NCRLE server. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/fs000266.pdf>

NIJ Science and Technology Solicitation <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/sl000440.pdf>

NIJ is accepting proposals for technology-related awards under this solicitation. Areas include, but are not limited to: counterterrorism, information technology, investigative and forensic science, tracking and monitoring of offenders, drug detection, and officer protection and crime prevention.

- Application Deadline: October 24, 2000
- Eligibility Requirements: Not specified
- Maximum Award Amount: Not specified
- Number of Awards Made: Not specified
- Grant Period: 12 or 24 months.

From Private Foundations. . . .

Community Reintegration Grant Program <http://www.soros.org/crime/gr-guide.htm>

The Center on Crime, Communities & Culture of the Open Society Institute is accepting applications for its Community Reintegration Grant Program, aimed at successful community reintegration of former prisoners and the prevention of recidivism and re-incarceration. Projects that qualify for funding are public education, media campaigns, and organizing; policy-driven research to support such campaigns; publicizing and institutionalizing successful re-entry programs; litigation to challenge barriers to reintegration; grassroots organizing and coalition building for alternative community justice solutions; and leadership development.

- Application Deadline: None, but a letter of inquiry is the preferred initial contact for funding requests.
- Eligibility Requirements: The grant program is open to all U.S. national or regional organizations advocating for community reintegration. The Center does not fund local direct service programs. Consideration is given to broad-based community coalitions that partner with government (departments of criminal justice, health/mental health, education and labor) and with local social service or faith-based organizations.
- Maximum Award Amount: Not specified
- Number of Awards Made: Not specified
- Grant Period: Not specified

Research and Statistics

"Child Care Patterns of School-Age Children with Employed Mothers" One in five children ages 6 to 12 are regularly left alone after school and older children are more likely to be home alone after school rather than in daycare, under the supervision of a relative or babysitter, or involved in after-school activities. <http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/op41/occa41.html>

"1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse" In 1999, 19% of youth ages 12-17 reported that they drank at least once in the past month and 52% of Americans ages 12 and older reported current alcohol use. Also, 7.8% of youth ages 12-17 reported past month binge drinking and 3.6% reported past month heavy alcohol use. Dependency peaks at about age 21, when 11.7% of the population meets the criteria for dependence. Yet just 1.3% of the over-12 population reported receiving any kind of addiction treatment during the year prior to the survey being conducted in 1999. <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/household99.htm>

"Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse" This report contains findings from the Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG) that reviews current and emerging substance abuse problems to assess drug abuse patterns and trends. Major findings include:

- **MDMA** (ecstasy) costs pennies to make and sells for \$20 to \$40 a hit. U.S. Customs Officials seized over 5.4 million hits in 1999, compared with 750,000 in all of 1998. In Boston and throughout Massachusetts, use is increasing among youth and adolescents, and is spreading from raves, dance parties and club scenes to high schools, colleges, and other social settings.
- **GHB/GBL** As of January 2000, there were 60 GHB-related deaths nationwide; almost 60% of the deaths occurred among

the 20 to 29 age group. The Massachusetts Poison Control Center reported GHB/GBL accounted for 32% of illicit drug-related calls.

- **Cocaine** indicators have trended downward or stabilized in the past few years in the 21 CEWG study areas.
- **Methamphetamine** use has continued to decline in the 21 CEWG study areas since 1998.
- **Heroin** injection is again on the rise and use is increasing among youth in CEWG areas. In Boston, heroin remains very cheap (\$6 - \$20 a bag), pure, and available and ranks third (61%) of the 18 CEWG study areas in heroin purity levels.
- **Marijuana** Despite the stability of certain indicators, marijuana abuse remains a serious problem in the CEWG areas, as the perception of risk has declined and increasingly potent varieties of cannabis became available. In the Boston metropolitan area and throughout Massachusetts, marijuana is widely available and costs between \$150 and \$250 per ounce.
http://www.nida.nih.gov/CEWG/AdvancedRep/6_20ADV/0600adv.html#DrugAbuse1

"The Impact of Peer Substance Use on Middle School Performance in Washington State" Students whose peers had little or no involvement with drinking and illicit drugs scored on average 18 points higher on the state reading test, and 45 points higher on math, than students whose peers had low levels of drinking or illicit drug use. http://www.hspsc.org/wkc/press/peer_sub091200.html

"Depressive Symptoms and Cigarette Smoking Among Teens" According to recent national research, teens who smoked were four times more likely to develop highly depressed symptoms. <http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/abstract/106/4/748>

"Online Victimization: A Report to the Nation's Youth" According to a national survey released by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), approximately 1 in 5 young people using the Internet regularly was exposed to unwanted sexual solicitations or approaches and one in four encountered unwanted pornography. <http://www.missingkids.com>

"Report of State Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act - School Year 1998-99: Final Report 2000" In the 1998-1999 school year, there were 3,523 expulsions of students carrying weapons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and four U.S. territories, down 4% from the previous school year. The majority of the expulsions (59%) were for handguns brought to school. Twelve percent were for rifles or shotguns, and 29% were for bombs, grenades or starter pistols. Most expulsions, 57%, were in high schools, 33% were in junior highs and 10% were in elementary schools.
<http://www.ed.gov/PressReleases/10-2000/100300.html>

"School-Based Surveillance of Violence, Injury, and Disciplinary Actions" According to the George Washington University's Hamilton Fish Institute on School and Community Violence, there are 100 times more guns in the hands of children attending U.S. schools than principals have been reporting to Congress. The Institute found the very large discrepancy when they compared what principals report with what students indicate through anonymous surveys. The Gun-Free Schools Act report, which principals are required to complete, showed that 2,317 high school students were considered for expulsion for carrying a firearm to school in 1995. But data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health indicated that 287,500 high school students had carried a gun to school in a 30-day period. <http://www.hamfish.org/pub/increport.php3>

"Protect Children Instead of Guns 2000" The number of children and teenagers killed in one year dropped below 4,000 for the first time since 1988. However, every day in America 10 children and teenagers are killed by gun violence. The report says that two out of every five young people killed by firearms are not crime victims, but suicide or accidental shooting victims. In 1998, there were a total of 28 firearm deaths of Massachusetts' children and teens ages 0-19. Nineteen were homicides, 8 suicides, and 1 accidental.
<http://www.childrensdefense.org/youthviolence/Gun-report-2000.htm>

"Television Commercial Violence During Nonviolent Programming: The 1998 Major League Baseball Playoffs" A study found that television commercials containing violence are routinely aired during the annual baseball championship season. The study monitored network commercials during the Major League playoff and World Series games of 1996 and 1998. Out of 1,550 commercials aired in 15 playoff and championship games in 1998, 137 contained violence, including the use of a gun and displays of blood. Most of the violent ads were promoting TV programs and big-screen movies.
<http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/106/4/e46>

"Fighting Juvenile Gun Violence" Persons aged 18 to 20 account for 22% of homicide arrests. Firearms are used in 86% of all homicides, and the rise in homicides from the middle 1980's through the early 1990's can be attributed largely to firearm-related murders. Regarding firearm violence victimization, today's teen is more likely to die of a gunshot wound than of disease or other natural causes, and for every fatal shooting, there are three nonfatal shootings. <http://ojdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#182679>

"Firearm Injury and Death from Crime, 1993-97" The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports the number of gunshot wounds from any type of crime fell nearly 40% during the five-year period from 1993 through 1997. The report found that gunshot wounds from assaults treated in hospital emergency rooms declined 39%, and the number of homicides committed with a gun dropped by 27% during this period. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/fidc9397.pdf>

"Gun Accidents, Suicides Increase Among Kids" Though overall firearm deaths are down nationwide, an analysis of gun accidents and suicides among kids shows that accidental firearm deaths increased 21% among 5-9 year olds, and firearm suicides increased 21% among 10-14 year olds. <http://www.kidsandguns.org/>

"Prisons Research at the Beginning of the 21st Century" This report identifies some of the effects of current sentencing and corrections policies that have led to the dramatic rise in the prison population. Included are discussions of whether imprisonment can reduce crime; the impact of imprisonment on the lives prisoners (including later involvement in crime), their families, and their communities; the changing nature of the inmate population; new trends in prison management; and the politicization of the prisons

issue. _____

"The High/Scope Perry Preschool Project"

olds at risk for school failure. A longitudinal study found that not only was the project effective as an educational intervention, it also demonstrated other positive outcomes, including a significantly lower rate of crime and delinquency, and a lower incidence of teenage

than the control group, and less than half as likely to receive public assistance. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/181725.pdf>

Before the Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court will determine whether or not police drug checkpoints violate the Fourth Amendment. The case pertains to a 1998 Indianapolis, Ind., roadblock program, under which police officers searched 1,161 vehicles for drugs. At issue is whether the officers violated motorists' Fourth Amendment right to be free from "unreasonable searches and seizures." The high court is expected to rule on this case next year. <http://www.cnn.com/2000/LAW/scotus/09/27/scotus.indy.drug.checkpoints/index.html>

Resources

"Play Clean" is a new web site established by The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Athletic Initiative Against Drugs. The site provides information on what parents, coaches, and athletes can do to prevent drug use through athletics and to stop the use of performance enhancing drugs in sports. <http://www.playclean.org/>

"Youth Gang Programs and Strategies" This report provides research-based recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of youth gang programs and strategies. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/171154.pdf>

"Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP): A Progress Review" This report reviews the effectiveness of JUMP's goals to improve academic performance, and reduce school dropout rates and delinquency and gang involvement. Included are the parameters, under which the current 164 JUMP projects operate, and information and additional resources that will enable readers to determine JUMP's merits for their communities. ***The Greater Lawrence [MA] Community Action Council*** (GLCAC), a JUMP project based in a large community action organization, was one of nine projects invited to participate in the national evaluation site visits. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/182209.pdf>

"Online Proposal Writing Course" The Foundation Center offers free online instruction on proposal writing. The primary components encompassed in a proposal are elaborated on and include the Executive Summary, the Statement of Need, Project Description, Budget, Organization Information, and Conclusion. <http://fdncenter.org/onlib/shortcourse/prop1.html>

"National Training and Information Center: Empowering Communities to Fight Crime" Provides an overview of the National Training and Information Center's (NTIC's) mission to build grassroots leadership and strengthen neighborhoods by bringing together and empowering residents to identify and solve local crime problems. NTIC guides community residents in prioritizing crime issues and assists with developing action plans to address those issues. The Center provides participating community groups with low-cost training, research, and technical assistance and consultation to help reduce and prevent crime in their neighborhoods. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/182903.pdf>

Contact Information

Please visit the Programs Division web site at: <http://www.state.ma.us/ccj/>

Department of Justice agency web sites:

NCJRS <http://www.ncjrs.org/>
OJP <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>
BJA <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/>
BJS <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>
OJJDP <http://ojdp.ncjrs.org/>
NIJ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>

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